App. F. IX-4

Previous References
V.D45-2982 243

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File No. 55-30

Serial Nos. 1, 2, 3

Later References

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. 3

Part B for

SUBJECT.

Report on the administration of the Village Panchayets for the year 1929-30

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243) Do Dist Rev Commr etc
No 6579-99 & 12-2-31

Reviews the report etc

27/2/31

General and Revenue Secretariat | V-P File No. 35 of 193 0

Serial No.	
	Letter No. C-P. 1-50-30-D 23 Dec 30. Revenue Letter re The report on The working of the Revenue Panchayats during the year eq 29-30. ..... Draft forwarding a copy of the report to The Press for being printed & kept ready for being issued with the Govt Revn in print. After which a review will be put up Ag 7-1-31 Issue VS 8-1-31
2.	Supt Govt Printing Wk 5675 D 8-1-31. forwards the report for printing. A draft reviewing put up ..... Ag 8-1-31 Please put up a typed draft. VS 17.1.31
	Typed draft put up Ag 23-1-31 Gen Secy) VS 27.1.31

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

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File No. of 193 General and Revenue Secretariat

Draft minister approved

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28/1/31

Hon'ble member
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Ex. o no. L. 6579-99. Dy 12-2-31 | 3

Reviews the report.

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OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE,

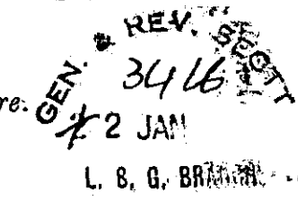
Dated, Bangalore, 23rd December 1930

29 DEC 1930

FROM

S.P. Rajagopalachari, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

TO R. Ranga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General Department, *Bangalore.*



SIR,

I have the honour to forward, in duplicate, the report on the Administration of the Village Panchayets in the State for the year 1929-30, with necessary statistics and statements.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

S Rajagopalachari

Revenue Commissioner.

ER.

Report on the Administration of the Village Panchayets for the year 1929-30.

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1. Constitution of the Village Panchayets.

The Village Panchayet Scheme has been in operation for over three years, and practically all the villages in the State except perhaps a few Inam villages, have now come under the Scheme. The term of the Village Panchayets as constituted in February 1927 having expired at the end of January 1930, all the village panchayets had to be reconstituted in February 1930. But as the general elections for the Legislative Council and Representative Assembly had to take place at the time their period was extended from 4 months to a year. Except in the Bangalore District where the reconstitution was postponed to the end of July, and in the Chitaldrug District where it was postponed for a year the reconstitution in the other Districts was taken up during the year. It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar that the reconstitution could not be completed during the year in respect of all the Village Panchayets as the Amildars were busy in Revenue Collections etc. As a result of the reconstitution in several of the Districts there was an increase in the number of Panchayets by 47 over that during the previous year, and a fall in the number of hamlets from 240 to 180. There were in all 8,945 Village Panchayets and 180 hamlets at the close of the year as shown below:--

District.	Number of Panchayets.	Number of hamlets.
Bangalore.	1,415	170
Kolar.	1,206	---
Tumkur.	1,313	7
Mysore.	1,870	---
Hassan.	1,181	---
Shimoga.	773	---
Kadur.	457	3
Chitaldrug.	730	---
1929-30.	8,945	180

The variations in the number are chiefly due to regrouping and splitting with a view to bring about adequate representation in the Panchayets of the Dakhale and Group villages.

2. Election of Members and appointments of Office-bearers.

The total number of elected and nominated members as on the last day of the year was 68,828 as against 67,549 in the year previous. Information with regard to the number of Chairmen elected and nominated has not been furnished by all the Deputy Commissioners.

The following statement furnishes the details for the above at a glance:--

District.	Members.			Chairmen.		
	Elected.	Nominated.	Total.	Elected.	Nominated.	Total.
Bangalore.	5,434	3,849	9,283	Not furnished.		
Kolar.	6,440	2,560	9,000	..do..		
Tumkur.	7,484	3,280	10,764	70	1,250	1,320
Mysore.	9,707	5,528	15,235	28	1,842	1,870
Hassan.	5,358	3,045	8,403		.....	
Shimoga.	3,967	2,568	6,535	84	689	773
Kadur.	1,860	1,795	3,655	--	457	--
Chitaldrug.	3,913	2,040	5,953	Not furnished.		
Total. 1929-30.	44,163	24,655	68,828			
Total. 1928-29.	43,126	24,423	67,549			

Only the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, has reported that Secrettaries were appointed in respect of 763 Village Panchayets as against 696 in the previous year, while the other Deputy Commissioners have not furnished information on this point.

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M e e t i n g s.

The total number of meetings - ordinary, adjourned and special - held by the several Village Panchayets during the year was 29,274 as against 25,714 in the previous year The details are given below:-

District.	Ordinary.	Adjourned.	Special.	Total.	Average per Panchayet.
Bangalore.	4,763	42	190	4,995	3.5
Kolar.	4,732	183	303	5,218	4.3
Tumkur.	3,307	119	428	3,854	3.0
Mysore.	4,640	90	373	5,103	2.7
Hassan.	3,096	18	15	3,129	2.7
Shimoga.	2,166	57	36	2,259	2.9
Kadur.	1,059	6	84	1,149	2.6
Chitaldrug.	3,375	2	190	3,567	4.8
Total...	27,138	517	1,619	29,274	

There was a fair increase in the number of meetings held during the year, but the number is far below that to be held as per rules.

As many as 612 Village Panchayets in the Mysore District as per details noted in the margin are reported to have held no meetings, while some Village Panchayets in the other Taluks held meetings irregularly.

Nagamangala.	72
Krishnarajapet.	101
Chamarajanagar.	35
Hunsur.	37
Mysore.	35
Periapatna.	39
Malavalli.	
T.Narsipur.	57
Malavalli.	108
Heggadadevankote.	49
Nanjangud.	58
Yedatore.	17

It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur that the decrease in the number of meetings held is due to natural disadvantages in the Malnad Parts.

The importance of holding meetings regularly every month cannot be overestimated. It will not only tend to inculcate business habits in the people but will greatly help to educate the people in the value of the Village Panchayet Scheme and their own resources to improve their surroundings and amenities.

Financial Results.

The cash balance at the credit of the several Village Panchayets at the beginning of the year was Rs.21,99,968/- as per the revised figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioners, and the income from all the sources during the year was Rs.13,88,434/-. The total funds available therefore was Rs.35,88,410/-. (Annas and pies are omitted in District figures more than half rupee being treated as one rupee). The expenditure under all the heads amounted to Rs.7,42,375/-, and the closing balance to Rs.28,51,100/-.

It is important to note in this connection that though the aggregate sum at the balance of all the Village Panchayets in the State is quite large, yet the average balance per Village Panchayet works out to only about Rs.300/-. No doubt several big Village Panchayets have accumulated large balances. It is necessary that the sums collected from the people should be usefully spent and not allowed to accumulate, but it is far more important to see that there is no frittering away of the resources.

The following statement furnishes the total income and expenditure under all items in the several Districts:-

District.	Opening balance.	Income from all sources for 1929-30.	Total.	Expenditure under all items for 1929-30.	Closing balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore.	228.080	181,766	409,846	90,213	319,633	(1)
Kolar.	282,996	200,232	483,228	115,308	367,919	(2)
Tumkur.	370,891	195,840	566,739	123,141	443,598	
Mysore.	382,391	305,760	688,151	110,939	582,279	
Hassan.	210,090	125,725	335,817	48,918	286,899	
Shimoga.	209,183	121,753	330,934	63,762	267,172	
Kadur.	143,329	91,180	234,509	48,156	186,352	
Chitaldrug.	373,008	166,178	539,186	141,938	397,248	
Total 1929-30.	21,99,968	1388,434	3588,410	742,375 450,214	2851,100	
1928-29.	14,20,765	1219,936	2640,701	~~452xx~~	2190,487	

(1) Revised figures as furnished by the Deputy Commissioners are adopted.

(2) Fractions of less than half rupee are omitted, more than half rupee being taken as one rupee.

It is important to observe that in spite of the large credit balances the expenditure during the year has, in no district, come up to the level of income during the year. In the Chitaldrug District, it is interesting to note that the expenditure was about 85% of year's income, the Mysore District has only spent 35% of the year's income and Hassan shows 40%, where the other Districts have ranged from 50% to 60%. This may be taken as an index to show the earnestness of the Local Officers in this respect Evidently there is much scope here for the District and Taluk Officers to show their resourcefulness, initiative and organising capacity. It is hoped that the Deputy Commissioners will bestow necessary personal attention to this important development work.

I n c o m e.

Statement 'A' gives details of the income under the several heads in the Districts.

The income under this head has risen from Rs.12,19,936/- in 1928-29 to Rs.13,88,434/- during the year under report. The increase of Rs.168,498 is mainly due to better collection under the following heads, and slightly to the levy of optional taxes by some of the Village Panchayets under Section 37 of the Village Panchayet Regulation to augment their resources.

Head.	Increase.
House tax.	Rs.1,84,170/-.
Vacant sites.	" 5,512/-.
Other fees.	" 5,514/-.
Cattle pounds.	" 2,488/-.
Grants.	" 6,908/-.

There was some fall under the following items:-

Head.	Amount of decrease.
Shop tax.	Rs. 315/-.
License fees.	" 13,041/-.
Other taxes.	" 635/-.
Other items.	" 27,190/-.
Fines.	" 266/-.
Deposits.	" 6,216/-.

(N.B.- Details of the Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District, have not been furnished).

There has been an increase in the collection of house-tax in all the Districts except Shimoga.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

The appended statement 'D' shows the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Village Panchayets during the year

under report.

The arrears at the beginning of the year as per revised figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioners were Rs.16,33,828/- and the demand for the year under all items was Rs.15,38,589/-. The total demand including arrears was therefore Rs.31,72,417/-. Out of this a sum of Rs.13,92,839/- including remission was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs.17,79,578/- outstanding at the close of the year. The arrears continue to be heavy in all the Districts, particularly in Bangalore Tumkur, and Mysore Districts in each of which the arrears exceed 2 lakhs. It is hoped that the arrears will be materially reduced during the current year, as the collection work is now entrusted to Village Panchayet Officers in most places.

Expenditure.

Statement B appended gives the details of expenditure under the several heads. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs.7,42,375/-, as against Rs.4,50,234/- in the year previous. The principal items of expenditure are shown below:--

Office charges.	Rs. 27,247/-.
Collection charges.	40,923/-.
Village Improvement (Conservancy, sanitation etc.)	5,17,869/-.
Other items.	1,12,252/-.
Cattle-pound maintenance.	13,371/-.

Closing Balance.

The closing balance at the credit of the several Panchayets at the end of the year was Rs.28,51,100/- the details of which are furnished in the appended statement 'C'. As observed in the last year's report this large

accumulation of funds is mainly due to the Village Panchayets not spending their income annually on works of public utility to the community.

Progress in sanitary arrangements, drainage, Medical relief and lighting.

During the year under report, Rs.53,274/- was spent for improving conservancy and sanitation, Rs.11,578/- for Medical relief and Rs.20,254/- for lighting as against Rs.49,952/-, Rs.6,068/- and Rs.10,174/- respectively during the previous year. The expenditure on the latter two items was almost double that in the previous year.

(1) Under Sanitary Improvement and Drainage, the chief items of work done are stated to be (1) removal of prickly pear and lantana, (2) filling up of insanitary pits, (3) employment of scavenging and sweeping establishments, (4) construction of drains on either side of the roads, (5) selecting and acquiring sites for dumping manure, (6) construction of latrines etc. Some of these works were done by weekly labour.

It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, that the Health Officer in charge of the Mandya Health Unit who was entrusted with the work of constructing Sanitary Latrines has completed them in three villages, and that a sum of Rs.200/- was sanctioned for this purpose out of Rural Reconstruction Grant. The Kadur Deputy Commissioner reports that the District Board allotted certain funds for providing sanitary arrangements during the Jatras of Antaragatte, Pura and Sakrepatna villages. The Local Revenue Officers are reported to have done propaganda work in the Kadur District by telling the peopl about the advantages of living in better sanitary surroundings, and by advancing small loans and free grant of

building materials to construct good dwelling houses on suitable sites. This had the desired effect and more people are coming forward to take advantage of the Scheme.

(ii) Medical Relief.

Though much could not be done by the Village Panchayets to afford medical relief to the rural population on account of their impecuniousness, yet with the aid of Government and District Boards something is being done in this direction. A new Ayurvedic Dispensary is reported to have been opened at Kylancha in Closepet Taluk. It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, that Government sanctioned Local Fund Dispensaries in Nonavinkere, Kadaba, Mayasandra, Hosakote, Honnudike, Hagalwadi and Urdigere villages and the appointment of trained Midwives in Bellavi, Urdigere in Tumkur Taluk, Bukkapatna in Sira Taluk, Mayasandra in Turuvekere Sub Taluk, Nonavinakere in Tiptur Taluk and Kodigenahalli in Madhugiri Taluk. In accordance therewith Dispensaries were opened during the year in Urdigere, Kadaba, Hoskote, Mayasandra and Hagalwadi villages.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, reports that a Dispensary at Kabbahalli in Gundlupet Taluk is under consideration, and that there is a great demand for Local Fund Dispensaries in Hobli Head Quarters of the Seringapatam Taluk. The rural Dispensary at Kodigala is reported to have been closed from August 1929 for want of a qualified Doctor. The nearest Sub Assistant Surgeon used to make weekly visits to the Mukkodi village in the Hunsur Taluk and Nagavala village in Mysore Taluk.

The establishment of Medical Institutions at Malandur, Biggenalli and Lingadahalli is reported to be a

necessity and the District Board have included this in their programme.

(iii) Lighting.

Some Village Panchayets in the Closepet and Magadi Taluks have introduced petromax lights for lighting the streets. It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, that the villages of Kyasamballi, Sundarapalya, Hangandlahalli, Gennerahalli, Dalvoi-Hosahalli and Bennavara in the Bowringpet Taluk are trying to get electric power for lighting purposes.

The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, reports that in Sorab and Thirthahalli Taluks and Kumsi Sub Taluk provision has been made in the budget for lighting purposes. The Lingapur Village Panchayet in the Thirthahall Taluk imposed 'Lighting Tax' at one anna per rupee of income to provide lighting facilities in the village.

Progress in the execution of public works.

A sum of Rs.3,49,098/- was spent during the year under report ~~xxxxxxxx~~ for constructions of Village Panchayet Halls, Chavadies, Schools, drains, roads etc. Estimates for construction of 7 Village Panchayet Halls in the Tumkur District were scrutinised by the Executive Engineer and the work will be taken up during 1930-31. The Village Panchayets of Devarahalli and Santhebennur in the Channagiri Taluk are reported to have contributed a sum of Rs.500/- each for a road between their villages and the work is nearing completion.

State of water supply and action taken to improve the same.

A sum of Rs.83,665/- was spent during the year as against Rs.55,554/- during the previous year. In the

Bangalore District 64 wells were completed with the help of Government Grant and ryots' contribution in the shape of cash and labour. Some incomplete well-works were also completed. Grants were given in the Kolar District for 26 wells for the use of the Adikarnatakas. In the Tumkur District 8 wells were sunk exclusively for the use of the Adikarnatakas, and 21 for the others. Besides these 131 well works were undertaken, and many private well were deepened by contribution of weekly labour.

To overcome the difficulty for drinking water the Village Panchayet of Hoskote in Pavagada Taluk, Midigesi and Ittigedibbanahalli in Madhugiri Taluk were advised to sink bore-holes and they have been successful. It is proposed to instal pumping plants for lifting water from the well. To meet the expenses and the running cost they have recourse to levy of optional tax.

In the Shimoga District 37 well works were in different stages of progress and as there is keen demand for more drinking water wells, the Deputy Commissioner has recommended a special grant of Rs.25,000/- for the purpose. Six wells were completed in the Narasimharajapura Sub Taluk in the Kadur District and 23 others are in various stages of progress.

Contributions from private persons and grants from District Boards and Government and ~~other~~ their utilisation.

The entire amount for Rural Reconstruction during the year was distributed among the several Panchayets as noted below:--

District.	Assignments to Village Panchayets.	For Drinking water wells.	From private persons.	From District Boards.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore.	7,000	12,500	--	--
Kolar.	10,000	12,000	--	--
Tumkur.	8,000	10,000	--	--
Mysore.	8,700	15,000	2,890	--
Hassan.	5,000	8,000	--	--
Shimoga.	5,000	15,000	--	--
Kadur.	4,250	12,000	--	--
Chitaldrug.	5,000	5,000	--	--
Total...	52,950	89,500		

In the Bangalore District, the grant for Drinking Water Wells was used for sinking wells for the use of both of villagers and Adikarnatakas, and that under "Rural Reconstruction" was distributed among deserving Village Panchayets. Contributions from private persons were received only in Hosakote and Channapatna Taluks as donations for works of public utility.

In the Tumkur District out of the grants under Rural Reconstruction a sum of Rs.2,300 was spent for putting up name boards, construction of gate pillars, and formation of approach roads, and Rs.1,870/- for Village Improvement Works such as repairs to roads, construction and repair of drains in Koratagere and Chicknaikanhalli Taluks and Rs.3,830/- was spent for completing unfinished well works.

The grant was used for similar purposes in the Mysore District and the contribution from private persons

are reported to have been received for the following purposes in the Taluks noted below:--

1. Chamarajanagar School Building.	Rs.	2,250-0-0
2. Village extension.	"	539-8-0
3. Krishnarajpet for School Master's Pay.	"	60-0-0
4. T.Narsipur village extension.	"	400-0-0

In the Shimoga District the expenditure was directed mostly towards the improvement of village communications, construction of drains and other sanitary works.

In the Kadur District, these grants were utilised for the lay out of approach roads to villages, construction of Gate Pillars, lay out of village sites and Colonies for depressed classes such as Adikarnatakas, Voddars and Lambanies, providing model manure pits, planting and fencing avenue trees and construction of Reading Rooms and Panchayet Halls.

Weekly labour and levy of optional taxes.

It is satisfactory to note that in all the Districts the contribution of weekly labour is becoming popular. The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, has not furnished information as regards the value of weekly labour. The total money value of the weekly labour thus contributed in other Districts was Rs.2,93,673/- as per details noted below:--

Bangalore.	Rs.	87,475/-.
Kolar.	"	72,465/-.
Tumkur.	"	34,059/-.
Mysore.	"	23,510/-.
Hassan.	"	40,083/-.
Shimoga.	"	32,739/-.(92 villages.
Kadur.	"	3,342/-.
Total...	Rs.	2,93,673/-.

It is seen therefore that if this system becomes more popular and well established, the contribution therefrom would be very considerable.

While compulsory taxes are being levied in all the Panchayets, a fair number of Village Panchayets has obtained necessary sanction of Government to levy optional taxes under Section 37 of the Village Panchayet Regulation. It is interesting to observe that in most cases this tax has been levied either for lighting the villages or to meet working expenses of pumping plants installed to pump water from bore-holes. This is a satisfactory sign of self effort on the part of the villagers to improve their amenities.

Cattle Pounds.

The realisations under Cattle Pounds in the several Panchayets amounted to Rs.43,335/- and the expenditure to Rs.13,371/- as shown below:--

District.	Realisations.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore.	5,745 ~~6,025~~ (Nelamangala excluded).	2,034
Kolar.	6,025	1,921
Tumkur.	7,046	1,580
Mysore.	2,720	976
Hassan.	4,724	2,071
Shimoga.	3,555	1,424
Kadur.	5,367	1,221
Chitaldrug.	8,153	2,144
Total...	43,335	13,371

Important schemes under the consideration of the Panchayets

The Scheme which has now been in operation for over 3 years has, in several areas, resulted in creating a lively interest in the people to think of their surroundings and other immediate needs and take action to improve their villages, lay out roads and undertake other works of improvement. It is very desirable to provide them with prompt and proper technical advice in this respect to avoid wastage of funds. The need of a Technical Assistant for the Amildar for rendering assistance to the Village Panchayets is therefore a matter of urgent necessity. A recommendation was accordingly made to Government to continue the services of Village Panchayet Inspectors, but this was not sanctioned by Government for want of funds. It is felt that the services of such an Assistant are necessary at least for a couple of years more till the Village Panchayets gain sufficient experience and all improvements and urgent works are completed. Inspite of many serious obstacles the Panchayets in the several Districts have many schemes before them and some of them are given below:--

Improved Ploughs:-- In accordance with the circular instructions issued by this office in this connection, a very large number of Village Panchayets took active interest in the matter. Orders for improved ploughs were placed by many with the Agricultural Department. Special arrangements were made by the Agricultural Department to meet the demands promptly. Full information regarding the number purchased during the year is not available. Good progress may perhaps be observed in the course of a year or so.

Breeding Bulls:- Information so far

received from Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts show that 12 Village Panchayets in the Bangalore District have resolved to purchase them. In the Kolar District, 7 Village Panchayets have already paid advances, and the District Board has contributed Rs.300/-. Three more Village Panchayets have resolved to purchase bulls, and the District Board has allotted Rs.2,000/- in their Budget as contribution towards this. In the Kadur District, 5 Bulls have already been purchased and the District Board has contributed Rs.500/-. Ten Village Panchayets have agreed to purchase bulls in the Chitaldrug District.

Roads and Bridges communications.

In the Shimoga, the Village Panchayet of Udri in Sorab Taluk has undertaken the opening of a road to Sorab, and is considering the construction of a bridge at a cost of Rs.3,000/- across a stream to be crossed before reaching the Sorab Road.

In the Kadur District, asum of Rs.1,200/- out of the Malnad Improvement funds was sanctioned for opening a road from Gavanahalli to Sanivarasanthe and the first two miles were completed during the year. The question of completing it with the aid of Government, District Board and Malnad Improvement Grants is under the consideration of the Village Panchayets.

The question of laying out a road 8 miles in length from Sanigere in the Arsikere Taluk to Singatgere in the Kadur Taluk is being investigated, and the scheme is estimated to cost Rs.5,000/-. Out of this a sum of Rs.1,000/- has been offered as donation by Mr.Dharmaprakasa Chandregowda, and a sum of Rs.1,200/- out of the Rural

Rural Reconstruction Grants, has been sanctioned by this office.

An estimate for Rs.2,000/- for bridging across Barehalla near Gonibid Agrahar, Mudigere Taluk was pending execution for want of sufficient funds, and the Muzrai Commissioner having sanctioned Rs.239/- to make up the deficiency, it has now been sanctioned and the work will be completed during the year.

Electric Pumps.

Electric Pumps are under installation in some Village Panchayets in the Mulbagal and Kolar Taluks.

The Village Panchayet of Kyathasandra in the Tumkur District is reported to have applied for the installation of Electric Pumps, and deposited the cost of four pumping sets. Their application has been forwarded to the Chief Electrical Engineer for further needful action.

Electric Lighting.

Several Panchayets in the Kankanhalli and Closepet Taluks have in view the installation of Electric Lighting in their villages.

The villages of Kyasamballi, Sundarapalya, Hangadlahalli, Gennerahalli, Delvoyhosahalli, and Bennavara in the Bowringpet Taluk are also considering to have electric lights.

Some of the Village Panchayets of Mysore, Seringapatam, Mandya and Malavalli Taluks have applied for installing electric lights in their villages (12 in number) and reply is awaited from the Chief Electrical Engineer.

Postal facilities.

Creation of Postal facilities by the introduction of locked-bag system is engaging the attention of many Village Panchayets and locked-bags have been supplied to some of them.

Supply of drinking water by laying pipes etc.

Supply of water by laying down pipes to Palhalli in the Seringapatam Taluk is under consideration, and an estimate for Rs.9,000/- has been received from the Executive Engineer, Water Supply Division, and referred to the Village Panchayets for pointing out the source.

The Village Panchayets of Hirebyle Guthi, Makondanahalli in the Mudigere Taluk, and Sakrepatna and Sollebyle, Kadur Taluk, have the same matter under their consideration.

A project for supplying water to Sollebyle village by Hydraulic Pump at a cost of Rs.3,916/- is under consideration, and the Village Panchayet has offered Rs.500/- out of their funds.

Loans to Village Panchayets.

Though cumulatively the funds at the credit of the Village Panchayets are large, yet the resources of several Village Panchayets are too slender to enable them to undertake early, important and necessary works of permanent improvement. To afford them needful help in this matter, a scheme for advancing loans to Village Panchayets to carry out measures of improvements has been submitted to Government and necessary legislative measures are under their consideration.

Names of gentlemen who have evinced conspicuous enthusiasm and practical interest in the administration of the Panchayet.

As during the previous year many non-official gentlemen took keen interest in the working of the Village Panchayets. The names of those who evinced conspicuous interest are shown in the accompanying statement "E".

In the Anekal Taluk of the Bangalore District, Mr. B. Srinivasiengar, Inamdar, who showed great zeal in the working of the Village Panchayet in his Inam village was invested with the powers of an Amildar, under Section 45 of the Village Panchayet Regulation.

It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, that the marginally noted 11 villages Panchayets were awarded medals during the District Conference for good work done.

Yentaganahalli.	Nelamangala Taluk.
Archakarhalli.	Closepet "
Singarajapur.	Chennapatna "
Bidalur.	Devanahalli "
Besthamanhalli.	Anekal "
Shiranhalli.	Kankanhalli "
Atmarangi.	Magady "
Arlamallige.	Dodballapur "
Byatarayanapura.	Bangalore City.
Belakhalli.	..do..
Isthur.	Hosakote Taluk.

In the Mysore District also some Village Panchayets were awarded prizes during the District Conference for good work done.

Village Panchayet Cinema.

With a view to educate the rural population in Sanitation, modern methods of Agriculture, principles of co-operation etc., the Village Panchayet Cinema purchased last year was sent to the interior of the Chitaldrug, Hassan and Kolar Districts and it attracted crowds of interested spectators. The cost of haulage and

working expenses were borne by the Village Panchayets. Government have been pleased in their order No.L.2359-60 V.P. 25-29-42 dated 16th September 1930 to continue the establishment for a year more and the Cinema is going round the other Districts.

The need for better transportation of the outfit is keenly felt and proposals are under consideration for the purchase of a lorry for the purpose.

General.

A Village Panchayet Court was organised during the Dasara Exhibition of 1930, and exhibits were got from remote parts of the State on subjects of varied interest, and it is hoped that this kind of propaganda work will have great value and leave a permament impression on the minds of the rural population. The subject of improving the usefulness of the Village Panchayet Court is under consideration.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar reports that 46 villages of the several Taluks of his District have been selected for special attention to convert them into model villages, and instructions have been issued to the Sub Division Officers and Amildars to take needful action accordingly.

Village Panchayet Conferences were held in the several Taluks of the Mysore District except Nanjangud. Exhibitions are reported to have been held in Heggadadevankote, Gundlupet, Mandya and Krishnarajapet Taluks, and a Baby Show at Mandya. Spinning demonstrations were held in Gundlupet. Important subjects and major and minor wants were discussed.

Conferences of Village Panchayets were held in the District and Taluk Head Quarters of the Shimoga District, and important matters were discussed, and deserving Village Panchayets, were awarded medals for good work done

In the Kadur District, a Village Panchayet Conferen was held under the presidency of the Deputy Commissioner at Hariharpur on 6th and 7th May 1930. The foundation stone of a Reading Room also was laid. An Exhibition was held of good Malnad Products, with great success, and prizes of money and medals were distributed among the deserving exhibits.

Village Panchayet Conferences were also held in other Taluk Head-quarters and important subjects affecting the interests of the Village Panchayets were discussed.

In the District Conference held on 30th June 1930, delegates were present from all parts of the District and subjects of importance were discussed and lectures deliver ed with the aid of Lantern Slides.

The other Deputy Commissioners have not furnished details about these conferences.

C o n c l u s i o n.

Now that the Scheme has been in operation for over 3 years, it is desirable to take stock of the positio as a whole with a view to note the progress made so far, t see how far the main objects and aims of the Scheme have been clearly kept in view, and to consider the steps to be taken to secure the full benefits of the Scheme.

The period of the first Panchayets having expired, the Panchayets havebeen reconstituted in 7 Distric

and the reconstitution of the Panchayets in the Chitaldrug District will be taken up shortly. The obligatory taxes have been levied in all the Panchayets while a fair number of them have levied or are taking steps to levy optional tax under Section 37 of the Regulation, mainly, for lighting the villages or providing drinking water facilities to the people. The weekly labour system has also come into vogue in a large number of villages.

Till now the Taluk Officials have necessarily been mainly responsible for the work of constituting Panchayets. Even in the matter of collection of revenue most of the Panchayets failed to exercise their responsibilities satisfactorily, partly owing to their not possessing the necessary knowledge with the result that arrears ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ accumulated heavily and the work of collection had to be entrusted to the Village officials obtaining special sanction of Government therefor. Even as regards the primary duties of holding monthly meetings the Panchayets have not come up to our expectations. As against the minimum number of 12 meetings to be held by them every year, the average number of meetings held has ranged from 2.60 to 4.80. The Panchayets have now a large balance of 28 lakhs at their credit.

Though satisfactory progress has been made by several of the village Panchayets in regard to the weekly labour, the proportion of villages in which this system has been organised is very small compared to the large number of Panchayets. Further the accumulation of large balances at the credit of the Panchayets, while there were undoubtedly numerous improvement works to be executed in villages, clearly indicates that much

has yet to be done in the matter of studying the urgent needs of the villages, programming for necessary works and getting them executed.

That some of the Village Panchayets have done very good work during this period no doubt augurs well for the future and while the progress made, encourages the hope that they may largely succeed in working out the aims and objects of the Scheme, the number of Panchayets that worked successfully was however, not very large and the progress has not also been on quite systematic lines and in all the necessary directions.

Attention has now to be concentrated on increasing the number of Panchayets to take up work on sound and systematic lines in the future.

It is obviously out of the question to attempt it straight away in respect of all the Village Panchayets as on the one hand, the resources of all of them do not permit of such a step and on the other we have not got the requisite staff to undertake this work. The work has therefore to be necessarily limited with due regard to the above conditions.

While it is easy to select the Village Panchayets having resources and other natural advantages, the question of proper agency affords some difficulties.

Till recently there was a special staff of Village Panchayet Inspectors, one for each Taluk, who could devote sufficient time to the work of these Panchayets but owing to financial considerations the posts of these Village Panchayet Inspectors have been abolished and such of the Panchayet Inspectors as could not be absorbed in other appointments have been left in the

Districts at 2 or 3 for each District, and the work of organisation of Village Panchayets has been entrusted to these officials. It is difficult to expect this small staff to devote the attention that is necessary for the purpose. Being what they are they can at best carry out the instructions given to them in this behalf.

The Amildars and Sub Division Officers have their hands already full and it will not be possible to expect them to give the necessary and special attention to this work. A certain amount of uniform and continuous attention is absolutely necessary which can be secured only by having at least for the next few years, a special agency in each District, with necessary status and powers working under the immediate guidance of the Deputy Commissioners and the general instructions and supervision of the Revenue Commissioner.

As it may not be possible for some time owing to the present financial position to create special agencies, the only other alternative is to entrust this work of supervising Panchayets to the District Economic Superintendents and hold them responsible for the progress of the movement.

T. Rajagopal

Revenue Commissioner.

Dm

Statement showing the income of the Village Pan

Sl. No.	District.	House-tax.	Tax on shops & places of trade or business.	Cart-tax.	Tax on vacant sites and Hittals.	Other taxes, cesses, or rates.	License fees.	Other fees.	Catt Poun
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1(
1.	Bangalore.	x 117,674	x 3,402	x 286	x 10,341	x 542	x 13	x 12	x 5,745
2.	Kolar.	125,424	7,582	1,074	10,682	422	9	4,806	6,025
3.	Tumkur.	115,500	8,427	1,306	15,338	154	499	1,357	7,046
4.	Mysore.	204,493	6,577	3,802	27,129.	1,109	112	1,196	2,720
5	Hassan.	84,860	2,414	1,141	10,514	45	..	176	4,724
6.	Shimoga.	69,478	4,342	1,434	11,286	171	..	253	3,555
7.	Kadur.	59,431	2,867	918	6,739	2,885	12	2,086	5,367
8.	Chitaldrug.	101,499	7,962	1,005	21,584	1,296	13	492	8,152
	Total...	878,359	43,573	10,966	113,313	6,624	658	10,378	43,335

Note:- (1) x Columns 3 to 15 in the Bangalore District do not in

(2) In calculation amounts more than half rupee ~~is~~ are taken as

BR.

"A"

yets in the State during the year 1928-29

Fines.	Grants & contributions.	Other items.	Deposits.	Advances.	Total income.	Opening balance.	Grand total.	Income of the previous year.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
14	x 21,591	x 9,494	x 210	...	181,766	228,080	409,846	142,105
75	23,767	16,462	2,822	1,082	200,232	282,996	483,228	173,253
59	22,777	18,735	3,757	895	195,840	370,891	566,739	169,038
164	32,923	19,422	4,251	1,862	305,760	382,391	688,151	227,076
151	13,415	6,642	1,418	225	125,725	210,090	335,817	115,909
116	20,666	7,732	1,403	1,315	121,753	209,183	330,934	126,662
59	5,166	5,070	56	523	91,180	143,329	234,509	89,961
5	10,225	12,402	1,364	179	166,178	373,008	539,186	175,931
643	150,530	95,959	15,281	6,081	13,88,434	21,99,968	35,88,410	1219,935

lude figures for Nelamangala as details have not been furnished for the Taluk
one rupee. Otherwise annas and pies are omitted. Hence slight variations.

Yaraaswija Rao

For Revenue Commissioner.

Statement showing the details of expenditure of the Village Pan

Sl. No.	District.	Office charges.	Collection charges.	Conservancy & Sanitation.	Water-supply and maintenance charges.	Public Works.	Medical relief.	Lighting charges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Bangalore.	3,590	3,693	4,521	8,989	52,697	327	2,058
2.	Kolar.	5,598	4,780	9,576	14,898	50,600	1,056	1,055
3.	Tumkur.	6,439	4,853	10,272	18,597	47,822	4,998	6,783
4.	Mysore.	4,314	6,133	13,902	2,662	49,734	3,031	1,565
5.	Hassan.	1,617	2,423	3,901	3,129 ~~4,921~~	27,764	973	946
6.	Shimoga.	2,456	5,134	1,789	8,438	30,978	454	722
7.	Kadur.	1,782	5,148	2,986	4,147	20,882	32	1,605
8.	Chitaldrug.	1,451	8,759	6,327	22,807	68,621	707	5,520
	Total...	27,247	40,923	53,274	83,665	349,098	11,578	20,254

"B"
hayets in the State during the year 1929 - 1930.

Cattle Pounds.	Other items.	Deposits.	Advances.	Total expenditure.	Closing Balance.	Grand total.	Expenditure for previous year.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2,034	10,579	125	1,600	90,[illegible]	319,633	409,846	56,156
1,921	19,569	1,523	4,733	115,08	367,919	483,228	75,947
1,580	16,856	1,653	3,287	123,[illegible]1	443,598	566,739	63,486
976	24,194	2,221	2,207	110,39	582,279	688,151	78,676
2,071	5,556	125	414	48,918	286,899	335,817	36,682
1,424	8,036	1,001	3,330	63,762	267,172	330,934	44,042
1,221	6,193	...	4,160	48,156	186,352	234,508	29,835
2,144	21,269	3,647	690	141,938	397,248	539,186	66,408
13,371	112,252	10,295	20,421	742,375	28,51,100	35,88,410	451,232

Yerrasuja Rau
Revenue Commissioner.

Statement showing the details of Balances and investments and during 1929-3

Closing Balance.

Sl. No.	District.	Deposits.	Advances.	Other Heads.	Total.	In Governm Treasury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bangalore.	...	...	...	3,19,633	...
2.	Kolar.	...	2,162	3,65,757	3.67.919	6
3.	Tumkur.	2,507	3,816	4,37,275	4,43,598	...
4.	Mysore.	600	5,269	5,76,410	5,82,279	2,067
5.	Hassan.	1,924	525	2,84,450	2,86,899	...
6.	Shimoga.	1,182	2,595	2,63,395	2,67,172	...
7.	Kadur.	1,83,939	897	1,516	1,86,352	10
8.	Chitaldrug.				3,97,248	
	Total...	1,90,152	15,264	19,28,803	28,51,100	2,083

ustody of closing balances of Village Panchayets in the State

Details of custody of closing balance.

In Government Savings Bank.	~~With Chairman or Secretary~~ In Postal Savings Bank.	~~In other places~~ With Chairman or Secretary.	In other places.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12
3,18,798	...	835	...	3,19,633
3,67,221	...	692		3,67,919
4,37,275		3,816	2,507	4,43,598
5,69,898	4,031	5,783	500	5,82,279
2,86,360	...	539		2,86,899
2,64,081	...	2,642	449	2,67,172
1,83,939	...	897	1,506	1,86,352
3,97,248				3,97,248
28,24,820	4,031	15,104	4,962	28,51,100

Yerrarasuega Rau
For. Revenue Commissioner

A

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of V

Serial Number.	District.	Compulsory taxes levied under Section 36.				Other taxes, cesses, and fees levied under 37.		
		Arrears.	New Demand.	Collection including remission.	Balance.	Arrears	New Demand.	Collection including remission.
1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	3 (c)	3 (d)	4(a)	4 (b)	4 (c)
1.	Bangalore.	247,883	153,063	159,278	241,671		9	9
2.	Kolar.	108,962	134,383	144,963	98,362		223	223
3.	Tumkur.	241,094	187,902	140,550	288,446		609	536
4.	Mysore.	522,564	285,733	246,810	591,237	101	..	..
5.	Hassan.	166,419	119,656	100,693	185,382	..	36	16
6.	Shimoga.	120,570	101,832	89,531	132,871	65	128	97
7.	Kadur.	60,345	69,747	78,454	51,638	..	..	..
8.	Chitaldrug.	92,087	184,357	134,954	144,484	--	..	..
	Total...	15,89,727	12,36,667	10,92,253	17,34,141	166	1,005	881

Age Panchayets in the State during the year 1929-30.

ates tion	Other Items.				Total.			
Balance.	Arrears.	New Demand.	Collection including remission.	Balance.	Arrears.	New Demand.	Collection including remission.	Balance
(d)	5 (a)	5 (b)	5 (c)	5 (d)	6 (a)	6 (b)	6 (c)	6(d)
		38,589	36,589		247,886	189,661	195,876	241,671
	38	51,087	51,079	46	109,000	185,693	196,285	98,408
73		54,762	54,762	..	241,094	243,273	195,849	288,518
01	602	55,532	55,477	657	553,067	341,265	302,287	592,045
20	..	26,758	26,758	..	166,419	146,451	127,467	185,403
96	43,178	20,701	20,701	43,178	163,813	122,661	110,329	176,145
..	118	21,262	20,113	1,267	60,462	91,009	98,567	52,904
..	..	34,225	34,225	..	92,087	218,576	166,179	144,484
90	43,936	300,916	299,704	45,148	16,33,829	15,38,589	13,92,839	1779,578

Yeeravasuccja Rau

For Revenue Commissioner.

Statement "E".

Names of gentlemen who have shown conspicuous practical interest in the Administration of Village Panchayets.

Kolar District.

Sidlaghatta Taluk.

1.	Mr.	Nanjundappa.	Sadali.
2.	"	Avalareddi.	..do..
3.	"	Balakrishnaiya.	Devarayanahalli.
4.	"	Appaaiyanna.	Melur.
5.	"	Aswathanaranaiya.	Jangamkote.
6.	"	Pemmareddi.	Dibburahalli.
7.	"	Krishnamurti Rao.	Doddatekahalli.
8.	"	Suryanarain Rao.	Basettihalli.
9.	"	Devi Reddi.	Palicherloo.

Chickballapur Taluk.

1.	Mr.	Veerabhadrappa.	Kudavathi.
2.	"	Krishna Rao.	Thammanaikanhalli.
3.	"	Nanjegowda (Member).	..do..
4.	"	Angadi Ramaiya.	Bommanahalli.
5.	"	Lakshminarayanareddi.	Hirenagavalli.
6.	"	Patel Venkatareddi.	..do..
7.	"	Venkataramaiya.	Ramapatna.
8.	"	Venkatarayappa.	Kathenahalli.
9.	"	Patel Gurumurthi.	
10.	"	Nanjegowda.	Dodmarli.
11.	"	Channegowda.	..do..
12.	"	Venkatasubbaiya.	Chikkalagurki.
13.	"	Lakshmanareddi.	Kavaranahalli.
14.	"	Chinnaswami.	Marasanahalli.
15.	"	Byrappa.	..do..
16.	"	Srikantaiya.	Agalgurki.
17.		Patel of Chidachikkanahalli.	

18. Patel of Chikkadiganhalli.

19. Patel of Kolavanhalli.

Mysore District.

Mysore Taluk.

Mr. Savandiah, Chairman, Vajamangala Village Panchayet

Krishnarajpet Taluk.

Mr. Narasimhamurty, Chairman, Akkihebbal Village Panchayet.

Mandya Taluk.

Mr. Siddegowda, Chairman Boodnoor Village Panchayet.

Mr. Siddegowda, " Doddanaikanhalli "

" Kalegowda, " Yelechanahalli "

Hunsur Taluk.

The chairmen of Arenhalli, Kempalapura, Gavadgere, Kattemalalvadi, Koddamvalu, Heggandur, Bilikere, Bolanahalli, Dollal and Dharmapura Village Panchayets.

Malavalli Taluk.

The chairmen of Kalkuni, Kirigaval, Karadkere and Thalagavadi Village Panchayets.

Gundlupet Taluk.

Messrs.	1. Surappa, Kabbahalli.	
	2. Narayanaswami.	Therukanambi.
	3. Mallappa.	Hangala.
	4. Subbaraya.	Kadasoge.
	5. Sivalingaradhya.	Madahalli.
	6. Puttappa.	Nenakatte.
	7. Kongallappa.	Hegganahalli.
	8. Vaderappa.	Padagoor.
	9. Vaideswaraiya.	Hirekati.

Chamarajanagar Taluk.

Mr. M. Subbaramayya, Chairman, Chandakavadi.

Nagamangala Taluk.

Chairmen of Palagrahar, Belâur, Devalapura and Gollarhalli Village Panchayets.

T. Narsipur Taluk.

1. Mr. Narasimhaiya, Chairman, Mittalavadi.
2. " Patel Madappa. Binakanhalli.
3. " Sarthappa. Holesalu.

Messrs B.S. Anantharamaiya of Kabbahalli, Venkatasetty and Venkatachalasetty of Gundlupet deserve mention for their propaganda work.

Kadur District.

Kadur Taluk.

1. Mr. Nadiga Keshavamurthaiya, Chairman, Sakrepatna.
2. " Rangadasegowda, " Anegere.
3. " Kenchegowda " Dodbuksagara.
4. " Ananthaiya " Dodbuksagara.

Tarikere Taluk.

1. Mr. S. Venkataramanaiya of Lingadahalli.
2. " Mallaiya of Bettadahalli.

Mudigere Taluk.

1. Mr. Devaraiya, Chairman, Gonibid.
2. " Thammannagowda, Chairman, Nandipura.
3. " Hutchegowda, " Makodanahalli.
4. " Narasimhapuranik " Ambinakodige.
5. " D.B. Venkatasubbajois, Chairman, Hosnad.

Yaraseega Rau
For Revenue Commissioner

Appendix F G—1

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Section VP

File No. 53-30

Serial No. 2

No. L5675

Administration Report of the U.P. for 1929-30

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193*

To

The Supt. Govt. Printing

Bangalore

Sir

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the Report on the administration of Village Panchayats for the year 1929-30 and to request that the matter may be set in type and the usual number of copies printed ~~for issue~~ bound with the

Date of issue 13/1/31

Signed by M. S. Saare

List of enclosures.....

Copied by 13/1/31

Examined by.....

[over

WD 02559—GPB—25,000—26-6-30

Govt. received which
to you in due course
will be sent for early

Thanks

VS
8.1.31

for typing
Memo re L5676 of 10/31
Copy to the RC

VS.

Proofs may be sent to the Rev. Commr. for final approval.

U.P. S.T. 30 - 3

Proceedings of the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

Letter No. C.P.A. 50-30, dated 29th December 1930, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore submitting a report on the working of the Village Panchayets in the State during the year 1929-30.

(Printed as an accompaniment.)

Order No. L 6579-99 | Record Dy 12-2-31

RECORDED.

2. The Panchayet scheme has now been in operation for over three years, and includes practically all the villages in the State except a few Inam villages. There were 9945 Panchayets and 180 hamlets at the close of the year against 8898 and 240 respectively during the previous year. The term of the Panchayets constituted in February 1927, expired at the end of January 1930, but as the general elections for the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly had also to take place about the same time, the term of the Panchayets was extended from 4 months to on year. The reconstitution of the Panchayets in all the Districts has since been completed, with the exception of the Chitaldrug District where the work will be taken up shortly. The total numb

Up SJ. 30 - 3

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Read:-

Letter No. C.P.A. 50-30, dated 29th December 1930, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting a report on the working of the Village Panchayets in the State during the year 1929-30.

(Printed as an accompaniment.)

Order No. L 6579-94 / Revenue Dy 12-2-31

RECORDED.

2. The Panchayet scheme has now been in operation for over three years, and includes practically all the villages in the State, except a few Inam villages. There were 8945 Panchayets and 180 hamlets at the close of the year against 8898 and 240 respectively during the previous year. The term of the Panchayets constituted in February 1927, expired at the end of January 1930, but as the general elections for the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly had also to take place about the same time, the term of the Panchayets was extended from 4 months to one year. The reconstitution of the Panchayets in all the Districts has since been completed, with the exception of the Chitaldrug District where the work will be taken up shortly. The total numb

of elected and nominated members on the last day of the year was 68,823 against 67,549 in the previous year.

3. There was an increase in the number of meetings held by the Panchayets during the year, which was 29,274 against 25,714 in the previous year, but this is far below the prescribed limit. Out of 1870 Panchayets in the Mysore District, 612 Panchayets are reported to have held no meetings at all. This is not satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to See that better results are obtained in the coming years. ~~issue needful instructions to the Panchayets for holding meetings regularly~~.

4. Finance. The cash balance available at the credit of the several Panchayets at the beginning of the year was Rs. 21,99,968, the income and expenditure being Rs. 13,88,434 and Rs. 7,42,375 respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. ~~7,42,375~~ 28,46,027 at the end of the year. As in the previous year the total income of the Panchayets rose by about 1½ lakhs which is said to be due to better collections under all heads. Including the arrears of Rs. 16,33,828, the demand for the year amounted to Rs. 31,72,417 out of which Rs. 13,92,839 including remissions was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,79,578 which is more than half the total demand. The collection work still remains defective in all the Districts, particularly in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore Districts. Government hope, with the Revenue Commissioner, that the collection work will improve in future as the Collection of dues has now been entrusted, wherever necessary, to the Village officers. ~~same has been arranged to be entrusted to Village Officers wherever necessary~~.

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 7,42,375 as detailed in the margin,

Public Works.	3,49,098
Conservancy & Sanitation.	53,274
Water supply and maintenance.	83,665
Lighting charges.	29,254
General Administration & Collection.	68,170
Other items.	1,68,914
	7,42,375

against Rs. 4,50,234 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred during the year shows an increase of about Rs. 3 lakhs over the figure of the previous year, but this not to any extent proportionate to the -- large amount available for exp ure, whic amounted to about Rs. 28½ lakhs at the end the year against about Rs. 21½ lakhs for th previous year, there being an increase of about Rs. 7 lakhs in the surplus funds year by year. It is, however, noted that the Panchayets have ~~began to realise though on~~ began to realise the advantage of making use of the resources at their disposal and ~~to a small extent the advantage of utilising~~ the available resources made ~~in~~ more largely ~~than in the previous years~~. As a result of ~~this~~, larger amounts have been spent during the year on public works, water supply, lighting of villages etc. It is noted that in ~~ixs~~ some instances. Panchayets have begun to take interest in ~~the modern~~ improved methods, ~~such as~~ of agriculture ~~by improved~~ ploughs, water supply by means of bore-well and electric pumps, lighting by means of electricity and the creation of postal facilities. A scheme for helping such of the Panchayets as have not ~~necessary~~ sufficient funds to undertake works of ~~needful~~ improvements ~~by advancing to them~~ from loans ~~out of the surplus funds at the credit of well to do Panchayets~~, is under the consideration of Government and needful legislative measures are being ~~adopted in~~ to introduce the scheme.

and submit that the further use both of more of their resources will be given

5. The Revenue Commissioner has again pressed upon Government the necessity for having a Panchayet Inspector for each Taluk

to afford technical help and advise to the Amildars in the administration of the Panchayets in the taluk, but the ~~same could not be sanctioned by Government~~ recommendation which is for employment of their staff at the level of Circle cases will be accepted for want of funds. Government have, however, sanctioned the further retention of the Village Panchayet Inspectors who have not yet been absorbed and have directed that their services should be utilised in the several districts for organising Panchayets work in the District. It is hoped that these officials will be able to render the necessary assistance to the Amildars in the working of the Panchayets in the several Taluks.

6. Government have perused with interest the Revenue Commissioner's review on the progress achieved in the working of the Panchayet scheme during the last 3 years ~~and are glad to note the progress recorded therein in the several directions as indicated below~~ for which Government are.

The number of panchayets that want to levy optional taxes for providing drinking water, lighting and other facilities is gradually increasing and the weekly labour system is also coming into vogue in a large number of villages, the money value of the labour contributed in all the Districts except Chitaldrug (for which no information is furnished) being about Rs. 3 lakhs. The village panchayet Cinema purchased last year, continued to do useful work during the year in the interior villages of Chitaldrug Hassan and Kolar Districts. This year also, a Village Panchayet Court was organised during the Dasara Exhibition of 1939 and subjects of varied interest from remote parts of the State were exhibited in the Court. ~~It is reported that 48~~

villages have been selected from several taluks in the Kolar for being converted int model villages.

7. Government wish to record their appreciation of the special interest and zeal evinced by the several non-official genetlemen in the working of the Panchayets during the year.

27.1.31 Gen. Secy. to Govt.

To

The Revenue Commissioner.

The Deputy Commissioners of Dists.

The Presidents of District Boards

through Decputy Commissioners

The Comptroller.

The Secy. Electric Deptt.
The Dir of Doc:
The Chief Engineer.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE VILLAGE PANCHAYETS FOR THE YEAR 1929-30.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT REVIEW THEREON.

S. O.

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. L. 6579-99—V. P. 55-30-3, dated 12th February 1931.

Report on the working of the Village Panchayets

Reviews the —— in the State for the year 1929-30.

READ—

Letter No C. P. A. 50-30, dated the 29th December 1930, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting a report on the working of the Village Panchayets in the State during the year 1929-30.

*(Printed as an accompaniment.)

No. L. 6579-99—V. P. 55-30-3, DATED 12TH FEBRUARY 1931.

Recorded.

2. The Panchayet Scheme has now been in operation for over three years, and includes practically all the Villages in the State. There were 8,945 Panchayets and 180 hamlets at the close of the year against 8,898 and 240 respectively during the previous year. The term of the Panchayets constituted in February 1927, expired at the end of January 1930, but as the general elections for the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly had also to take place about the same time, the term of the Panchayets was extended from four months to one year. The reconstitution of the Panchayets in all the Districts has since been completed, with the exception of the Chitaldrug District where the work will be taken up shortly. The total number of elected and nominated members on the last day of the year was 68,823 against 67,549 in the previous year.

3. There was an increase in the number of meetings held by the Panchayets during the year, which was 29,274 against 25,714 in the previous year, but this is far below the prescribed limit. Out of 1,870 Panchayets in the Mysore District, 612 Panchayets are reported to have held no meetings at all. This is not satisfactory. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to see that better results are obtained in the coming years.

4. *Finance.*—The cash balance available at the credit of the several Panchayets at the beginning of the year was Rs. 21,99,968, the income and expenditure being Rs. 13,88,434 and Rs. 7,42,375 respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 28,46,027 at the end of the year. As in the previous year the total income of the Panchayets rose by about 1½ lakhs which is said to be due to better collections under all heads. Including the arrears of Rs. 16,33,828 the demand for the year amounted to Rs. 31,72,417 out of which Rs. 13,92,839 including remissions was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,79,578 which is more than half the total demand. The collection work still remains defective in all the Districts, particularly in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore Districts. Government hope, with the Revenue Commissioner, that the collection work will improve in future as the collection of dues has now been entrusted, wherever necessary to the Village Officers.

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 7,42,375 as detailed in the margin against Rs. 4,50,234 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred during the year shows an increase of about Rs. 3 lakhs over the figure of the previous year, but this is not to any extent proportionate to the large amount available for expenditure, which amounted to about Rs. 28½ lakhs at the end of the year against about Rs. 21½ lakhs for the previous year, there being an increase of about Rs. 7 lakhs in the surplus funds year by year. It is, however, noted that the Panchayets have begun to realise the advantage

	Rs.
Public Works ...	3,49,098
Conservancy and Sanitation ...	53,274
Water Supply and maintenance ...	83,665
Lighting Charges ...	20,254
General Administration and Collection ...	68,170
Other Items ...	1,67,914
Total	7,42,375

of making use of the resources at their disposal and as a result larger amounts have been spent during the year on public works, water supply, lighting of villages, etc. It is noted that in some instances, Panchayets have begun to take interest in improved methods of Agriculture, in water supply by means of bore-wells and electric pumps, in lighting by means of electricity and the creation of postal facilities, etc. A scheme for helping such of the Panchayets as have not got sufficient funds to undertake works of improvements from loans is under the consideration of Government and needful legislative measures are being adopted to introduce the scheme.

5. The Revenue Commissioner has again pressed upon Government the necessity for having a Panchayet Inspector for each taluk, to afford technical help and advice to the Amildars in the administration of the Panchayets in the taluk. But the recommendation which is for employment of this staff at the cost of Government could not be accepted for want of funds. Government have, however, sanctioned the further retention of the Village Panchayet Inspectors who have not yet been absorbed and have directed that their services should be utilised in the several districts for organizing Panchayet work in the District. It is hoped that these officials will be able to render the necessary assistance to the Amildars in the working of the Panchayets in the several taluks.

6. Government have perused with interest the Revenue Commissioner's review on the progress achieved in the working of the Panchayet scheme during the last three years.

7. Government wish to record their appreciation of the special interest and zeal evinced by the several non-official gentlemen in the working of the Panchayets during the year.

R. RANGA RAO,
General Secretary to Government.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of District Boards, through the Deputy Commissioners of Districts concerned.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The Secretary, Electrical Department.
The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Exd.—P. S. R. N

WD 1829—GPB—555—18-2-31

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE VILLAGE PANCHAYETS FOR THE YEAR 1929-30.

1. *Constitution of the Village Panchayets.*—The Village Panchayet Scheme has been in operation for over three years, and practically all the villages in the State except perhaps a few Inam Villages, have now come under the Scheme. The term of the Village Panchayets as constituted in February 1927 having expired at the end of January 1930, all the Village Panchayets had to be reconstituted in February 1930. But as the general elections for the Legislative Council and Representative Assembly had to take place at the time their period was extended from four months to a year. Except in the Bangalore District where the reconstitution was postponed to the end of July, and in the Chitaldrug District where it was postponed for a year, the reconstitution in the other districts was taken up during the year. It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar that the reconstitution could not be completed during the year in respect of all the Village Panchayets as the Amildars were busy in Revenue Collections, etc. As a result of the reconstitution in several of the districts there was an increase in the number of Panchayets by 47 over that during the previous year, and a fall in the number of hamlets from 240 to 180. There were in all 8,945 Village Panchayets and 180 hamlets at the close of the year as shown below :—

District			Number of Panchayets	Number of hamlets
Bangalore	..	..	1,415	170
Kolar	...	...	1,206	..
Tumkur	...	...	1,313	7
Mysore	..	..	1,870	...
Hassan	...	...	1,181	...
Shimoga	..	...	773	..
Kadur	..	...	457	3
Chitaldrug	...	...	730	...
	1929-30	...	8,945	180
	1928-29	...	8,898	240

The variations in the number are chiefly due to regrouping and splitting with a view to bring about adequate representation in the Panchayets of the Dakhale and group villages.

2. *Election of Members and Appointments of Office-bearers.*—The total number of elected and nominated members as on the last day of the year was 68,828 as against 67,549 in the year previous. Information with regard to the number of Chairmen elected and nominated has not been furnished by all the Deputy Commissioners.

The following statement furnishes the details for the above at a glance :—

District		Members			Chairmen		
		Elected	Nominated	Total	Elected	Nominated	Total
Bangalore ..	...	5,434	3,849	9,283	...	Not furnished	
Kolar ..	...	6,440	2,560	9,000	...	Do	
Tumkur ...	...	7,484	3,280	10,764	70	1,250	1,320
Mysore ...	...	9,707	5,528	15,235	28	1,842	1,870
Hassan ...	...	5,358	3,045	8,403	...	...	...
Shimoga ...	..	3,967	2,568	6,535	84	689	773
Kadur ...	...	1,860	1,795	3,655	...	457	...
Chitaldrug ...	...	3,913	2,040	5,953	...	Not furnished	
Total ... 1929-30	...	44,163	24,655	68,828	..	...	...
Total ... 1928-29	...	43,126	24,423	67,549	...	...	...

Only the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, has reported that Secretaries were appointed in respect of 763 Village Panchayets as against 696 in the previous year, while the other Deputy Commissioners have not furnished information on this point.

Meetings.

The total number of meetings: ordinary, adjourned and special: held by the several Village Panchayets during the year was 29,274 as against 25,714 in the previous year. The details are given below:—

District	Ordinary	Adjourned	Special	Total	Average per Panchayet
Bangalore	4,763	42	190	4,995	3·5
Kolar	4,732	183	303	5,218	4·3
Tumkur	3,307	119	428	3,854	3·0
Mysore	4,640	90	373	5,103	2·7
Hassan	3,096	18	15	3,129	2·7
Shimoga	2,166	57	36	2,259	2·9
Kadur	1,059	6	84	1,149	2·6
Chitaldrug	3,375	2	190	3,567	4·8
Total ..	27,138	517	1,619	29,274	...

There was a fair increase in the number of meetings held during the year, but the number is far below that to be held as per rules.

As many as 612 Village Panchayets in the Mysore District as per details noted in the margin are reported to have held no meetings, while some Village Panchayets in the other taluks held meetings irregularly.

Nagamangala ...	72
Krishnarajapete ...	101
Chamrajnagar ...	35
Hunsur	37
Mysore	35
Periapatna	39
Mandya	4
T.-Narsipur	57
Malvalli	108
Heggaddevankote ...	49
Nanjangud	58
Yedatore	17

It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, that the decrease in the number of meetings held is due to natural disadvantages in the Malnad parts.

The importance of holding meetings regularly every month cannot be over-estimated. It will not only tend to inculcate business habits in the people but will greatly help to educate the people in the value of the Village Panchayet Scheme and their own resources to improve their surroundings and amenities.

Financial Results.

The cash balance at the credit of the several Village Panchayets at the beginning of the year was Rs. 21,99,968 as per the revised figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioners, and the income from all the sources during the year was Rs. 13,88,434. The total funds available therefore was Rs. 35,88,410. (Annas and pies are omitted in district figures, more than half-rupee being treated as one rupee.) The expenditure under all the heads amounted to Rs. 7,42,375, and the closing balance to Rs. 28,51,100.

It is important to note in this connection that though the aggregate sum at the balance of all the Village Panchayets in the State is quite large, yet the average balance per Village Panchayet works out to only about Rs. 300. No doubt, several big Village Panchayets have accumulated large balances. It is necessary that the sums collected from the people should be usefully spent and not allowed to accumulate, but it is far more important to see that there is no frittering away of the resources.

The following statement furnishes the total income and expenditure under all items in the several districts:

District	Opening balance	Income from all sources for 1929-30	Total	Expenditure under all items for 1929-30	Closing balance	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore	228,080	181,766	409,846	90,213	319,633	(1)
Kolar	282,996	200,232	483,228	115,308	367,919	(2)
Tumkur	370,891	195,840	566,739	123,141	443,598	
Mysore	382,391	305,760	688,151	110,939	582,279	
Hassan	210,090	125,725	335,817	48,918	286.899	
Shimoga	209,183	121,753	330,934	63,762	267,172	
Kadur	143,329	91,180	234,509	48,156	186,352	
Chitaldrug	373 008	166,178	539,186	141,938	397,248	
Total ... {1929-30 ..	21,99,968	13,88,434	65,88,410	742,375	28,51,100	
{1928-29 ..	14,20,765	12,19,936	26,40,701	450,214	21,90,487	

(1) Revised figures as furnished by the Deputy Commissioners are adopted.
(2) Fractions of less than half-rupee are omitted, more than half-rupee being taken as one rupee.

It is important to observe that in spite of the large credit balances the expenditure during the year has, in no district, come up to the level of income during the year. In the Chitaldrug District, it is interesting to note that the expenditure was about 85 per cent of the year's income, the Mysore District has only spent 35 per cent of the year's income and Hassan shows 40 per cent, where the other districts have ranged from 50 per cent to 60 per cent. This may be taken as an index to show the earnestness of the Local Officers in this respect. Evidently there is much scope here for the District and Taluk Officers to show their resourcefulness, initiative and organising capacity. It is hoped that the Deputy Commissioners will bestow necessary personal attention to this important development work.

Income.

Statement 'A' gives details of the income under the several heads in the districts.

The income under this head has risen from Rs. 12,19,936 in 1928-29 to Rs. 13,88,434 during the year undea report. The increase of Rs. 1,68,498 is mainly due to better collection under the following heads, and slighty to the levy of optional taxes by some of the Village Panchayets under Section 37 of the Village Panchayet Regulation, to augment their resources.

Head.	*Increase.*
	Rs.
House tax	1,84,170
Vacant sites	5,512
Other fees	5,514
Cattle pounds	2,488
Grants	6,908

There was some fall under the following items:—

Head.	*Amount of Decrease.*
	Rs.
Shop tax	315
License fees	13,041
Other taxes	635
Other items	27,190
Fines	266
Deposits	6,216

(*N.B.*—Details of the Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District, have not been furnished.)

There has been an increase in the collection of house-tax in all the districts except Shimoga.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

The appended Statement 'D' shows the Demand, Collection and Balance of the Village Panchayets during the year under report.

The arrears at the beginning of the year as per revised figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioners were Rs. 16,33,828 and the demand for the year under all items was Rs. 15,38,589. The total demand including arrears was therefore Rs. 31,72,417. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 13,92,839 including remission was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 17,79,578 outstanding at the close of the year. The arrears continue to be heavy in all the districts, particularly in Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore Districts in each of which the arrears exceed two lakhs. It is hoped that the arrears will be materially reduced during the current year, as the collection work is now entrusted to Village Officers in most places.

Expenditure.

Statement B appended gives the details of expenditure under the several heads. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 7,42,375, as against Rs. 4,50,234 in the year previous. The principal items of expenditure are shown below :—

	Rs.
Office charges	27,247
Collection charges	40,923
Village Improvement (Conservancy, sanitation, etc.) ...	5,17,869
Other items	1,12,252
Cattle pound maintenance	13,371

Closing Balance.

The closing balance at the credit of the several Panchayets at the end of the year was Rs. 28,51,100, the details of which are furnished in the appended Statement 'C'. As observed in the last year's report, this large accumulation of funds is mainly due to the Village Panchayets not spending their income annually on works of public utility to the community.

Progress in Sanitary Arrangements, Drainage, Medical Relief and Lighting.

During the year under report, Rs. 53,274 was spent for improving conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 11,578 for Medical relief and Rs. 20,254 for lighting as against Rs. 49,952, Rs. 6,068 and Rs. 10,174 respectively during the previous year. The expenditure on the latter two items was almost double that in the previous year.

(i) Under Sanitary Improvement and Drainage, the chief items of work done are stated to be (1) removal of prickly pear and lantana, (2) filling up of insanitary pits, (3) employment of scavenging and sweeping establishments, (4) construction of drains on either side of the roads, (5) selecting and acquiring sites for dumping manure, (6) construction of latrines, etc. Some of these works were done by weekly labour.

It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, that the Health Officer in charge of the Mandya Health Unit who was entrusted with the work of constructing Sanitary Latrines has completed them in three villages, and that a sum of Rs. 200 was sanctioned for this purpose out of Rural Reconstruction Grant. The Kadur Deputy Commissioner reports that the District Board allotted certain funds providing sanitary arrangements during the Jatras of Antaragatte, Pura and Sakrepatna villages. The Local Revenue Officers are reported to have done propaganda work in the Kadur District by telling the people about the advantages of living in better sanitary surroundings, and by advancing small loans and free grant of building materials to construct good dwelling houses on suitable sites. This had the desired effect, and more people are coming forward to take advantage of the scheme.

(ii) *Medical Relief.*—Though much could not be done by the Village Panchayets to afford medical relief to the rural population on account of their

impecuniousness, yet with the aid of Government and District Boards something is being done in this direction. A new Ayurvedic Dispensary is reported to have been opened at Kvlancha in Closepet Taluk. It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, that Government sanctioned Local Fund Dispensaries in Nonavinkere, Kadaba, Mayasandra, Hoskote, Honnudike, Hagalwadi and Urdigere villages and the appointment of trained Midwives in Bellavi, Urdigere in Tumkur Taluk, Bukkapatna in Sira Taluk, Mayasandra in Turuvekere Sub-Taluk, Nonavinakere in Tiptur Taluk and Kodigenahalli in Madhugiri Taluk. In accordance therewith Dispensaries were opened during the year in Urdigere, Kadaba, Hoskote, Mayasandra and Hagalwadi villages.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, reports that a Dispensary at Kabbahalli in Gundlupet Taluk is under consideration, and that there is a great demand for local Fund Dispensaries in Hobli headquarters of the Seringapatam Taluk. The rural Dispensary at Kodigala is reported to have been closed from August 1929 for want of a qualified Doctor. The nearest Sub-Assistant Surgeon used to make weekly visits to the Mukkodi village in the Hunsur Taluk and Nagavala village in Mysore Taluk.

The establishment of Medical Institutions at Malandur, Biggenalli and Lingadahalli is reported to be a necessity and the District Board have included this in their programme.

(iii) *Lighting.*—Some Village Panchayets in the Closepet and Magadi Taluks have introduced petromax lights for lighting the streets. It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, that the villages of Kyasamballi, Sundarapalya, Hangandlahalli, Gennerahalli, Dalvoi-Hosahalli and Bennavara in the Bowringpet Taluk are trying to get electric power for lighting purposes.

The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, reports that in Sorab and Thirthahalli Taluks and Kumsi Sub-Taluk provision has been made in the budget for lighting purposes. The Lingapur Village Panchayet in the Thirthahalli Taluk imposed 'Lighting Tax' at one anna per rupee of income to provide lighting facilities in the village

Progress in the Execution of Public Works.

A sum of Rs. 3,49,098 was spent during the year under report for constructions of Village Panchayet Halls, Chavadies, Schools, drains, roads, etc. Estimates for construction of seven Village Panchayet Halls in the Tumkur District were scrutinised by the Executive Engineer and the work will be taken up during 1930-31. The Village Panchayets of Devarahalli and Santhebennur in the Channagiri Taluk are reported to have contributed a sum of Rs. 500 each for a road between thir villages and the work is nearing completion.

State of water supply and action taken to improve the same.

A sum of Rs. 83,665 was spent during the year as against Rs 55 554 during the previous year. In the Bangalore District, 64 wells were completed with the help of Government Grant and raiyats' contribution in the shape of cash and labour. Some incomplete well works were also completed. Grants were given in the Kolar District for 26 wells for the use of the Adikarnatakas. In the Tumkur District, eight wells were sunk exclusively for the use of the Adikarnatakas, and 23 for the others. Besides these 131 wells works were undertaken, and many private wells were deepened by contribution of weekly labour

To overcome the difficulty for drinking water, the Village Panchayet of Hoskote in Pavagada Taluk, Midigesi and Ittigedibbanahalli in Madhugiri Taluk were advised to sink bore-holes and they have been successful. It is proposed to instal pumping plants for lifting water from the well. To meet the expenses and the running cost they have recourse to levy of optional tax.

In the Shimoga District, 37 well-works were in different stages of progress and as there is keen demand for more drinking water wells, the Deputy Commissioner has recommended a special grant of Rs. 25,000 for the purpose. Six wells were completed in the Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk in the Kadur District and 23 others are in various stages of progress.

Contributions from Private Persons and Grants from District Boards, and Government and Their Utilisation.

The entire amount for Rural Reconstruction during the year was distributed among the several Panchayets as noted below :—

District	Assignments to Village Panchayets	For drinking water wells	From private persons	From District Boards
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	7,000	12,500	...	...
Kolar	10,000	12,000	...	.
Tumkur	8,000	10,000	...	...
Mysore	8,700	15,000	2,890	...
Hassan	5,000	8,000	...	...
Shimoga	5,000	15,000	...	...
Kadur	4,250	12,000	..	...
Chitaldrug . ..	5,000	5,000	...	..
Total ...	52,950	89,500	...	...

In the Bangalore District, the grant for drinking Water Wells was used for sinking wells for the use both of villagers and Adikarnatakas, and that under "Rural Reconstruction" was distributed among deserving Village Panchayets. Contributions from private persons were received only in Hoskote and Channapatna Taluks as donations for works of public utility.

In the Tumkur District, out of the grants under Rural Reconstruction a sum of Rs. 2,300 was spent for putting up name boards, construction of gate pillars, and formation of approach roads, and Rs. 1,870 for Villlage Improvement Works such as repairs to roads, construction and repair of drains in Koratagere and Chiknayakanhalli Taluks and Rs. 3,830 was spent for completing unfinished well works.

The grant was used for similar purposes in the Mysore District and the contribution from private persons are reported to have been received for the following purposes in the taluks noted below

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Chamrajnagar School Building ..	2,250	0	0
2.	Village extension	539	8	0
3.	Krishnarajpete for School Master's Pay ...	60	0	0
4.	T.-Narsipur village extension ..	400	0	0

In the Shimoga District the expenditure was directed mostly towards the improvement of village communications, construction of drains and other sanitary works.

In the Kadur District, these grants were utilised for the lay out of approach roads to villages, construction of Gate Pillars, lay out of village sites and Colonies for depressed classes such as Adikarnatakas, Voddars and Lambanies, providing model manure pits, planting and fencing avenue trees and construction of Reading Rooms and Panchayet Halls.

Weekly Labour and Levy of Optional Taxes.

It is satisfactory to note that in all the districts the contribution of weekly labour is becoming popular. The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, has not furnished information as regards the value of weekly labour. The total money value of the weekly labour thus contributed in other districts was Rs. 2,93,673 as per details noted below :—

Bangalore	..	...	87,475
Kolar	...	..	72,465
Tumkur	..	..	34,059
Mysore	...	...	23,510
Hassan	..	...	40,083
Shimoga	....	...	32,739 (92 villages.)
Kadur	..	...	3,342
	Total	...	2,93,673

It is seen therefore that if this system becomes more popular and well established, the contribution therefrom would be very considerable.

While complusory taxes or being leived in all the Panchayets, a fair number of Village Panchayets, has obtained necessary sanction of Government to levy optional taxes under Section 37 of the Village Panchayet Regulation. It is interesting to observe that in most cases this tax has been levied either for lighting the villages or to meet working expenses of pumping plants installed to pump water from boreholes. This is a satisfactory sign of self effort on the part of the villagers to improve their amenities.

Cattle Pounds.

The realisations under Cattle Pounds in the several Panchayets amounted to Rs. 43,335 and the expenditure to Rs. 13,371 as shown below :—

District	Realisations	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	5,745 (Nelamangala excluded.)	2,034
Kolar	6,025	1,921
Tumkur	7,046	1,580
Mysore	2,720	976
Hassan ..	4,724	2,071
Shimoga	3,555	1,424
Kadur	5,367	1,221
Chitaldrug	8,153	2,144
Total ...	43,335	13,371

Important Schemes under the Consideration of the Panchayets.

The Scheme which has now been in operation for over three years has, in several areas, resulted in creating a lively interest in the people to think of their surroundings and other immediate needs and take action to improve their villages, lay out roads and undertake other works of improvement. It is very desirable to provide them with prompt and proper technical advice in this respect to avoid wastage of funds. The need of a Technical Assistant for the Amildar for rendering assistance to the Village Panchayets is therefore a matter of urgent necessity. A recommendation was accordingly made to Government to continue the services of Village Panchayet Inspectors, but this was not sanctioned by Government for want of funds. It is felt that the services of such an Assistant are necessary at least for a couple of years more till the Village Panchayets gain sufficient experience and all improvements and urgent works are completed. Inspite of many serious obstacles the Panchayets in the several districts have many schemes before them and some of them are given below :—

Improved Ploughs.—In accordance with the circular instructions issued by this office in this connection, a very large number of Village Panchayets took active interest in the matter. Orders for improved ploughs were placed by many with the Agricultural Department. Special arrangements were made by the Agricultural Department to meet the demands promptly. Full information regarding the number purchased during the year is not available. Good progress may perhaps be observed in the course of a year or so.

Breeding Bulls.—Information so far received from Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts show that 12 Village Panchayets in the Bangalore Districts have resolved to purchase them. In the Kolar District, 7 Village Panchayets have already paid advances, and the District Board has contributed Rs. 300. Three more Village Panchayets have resolved to purchase bulls, and the District Board has allotted Rs. 2,000 in their budget as contribution towards this. In the Kadur District, 5 Bulls have already been purchased and the District Board has contributed Rs. 500. Ten Village Panchayets have agreed to purchase bulls in the Chitldrug District.

Roads and Bridges: Communications.

In the Shimoga, the Village Panchayet of Udri in Sorab Taluk has undertaken the opening of a road to Sorab, and is considering the construction of a bridge at a cost of Rs. 3,000 across a stream to be crossed before reaching the Sorab Road.

In the Kadur District, a sum of Rs. 1,200 out of the Malnad Improvement Funds was sanctioned for opening a road from Gavanahalli to Sanivarasanthe and the first two miles were completed during the year. The question of completing it with the aid of Government, District Board and Malnad Improvement Grants is under the consideration of the Village Panchayets.

The question of laying out a road eight miles in length from Sanigere in the Arsikere Taluk to Singatgere in the Kadur Taluk is being investigated, and the scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 5,000. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been offered as donation by Mr. Dharmaprakasa Chandregowda and a sum of Rs. 1,200 out of the Rural Reconstruction Grants, has been sanctioned by this office.

An estimate for Rs. 2,000 for bridging across Barehalla near Gonibid Agrahar, Mudgere Taluk, was pending execution for want of sufficient funds, and the Muzrai Commissioner having sanctioned Rs. 239 to make up the deficiency, it has now been sanctioned and the work will be completed during the year.

Electric Pumps.

Electric Pumps are under installation in some Village Panchayets in the Mulbagal and Kolar Taluks.

The Village Panchayet of Kyathasandra in the Tumkur District is reported to have applied for the installation of Electric Pumps, and deposited the cost of four pumping sets. Their application has been forwarded to the Chief Electrical Engineer for further needful action.

Electric Lighting.

Several Panchayets in the Kankanhalli and Closepet Taluks have in view the installation of Electric Lighting in their villages.

The villages of Kyasamballi, Sundarapalya, Hangadlahalli, Gennerahalli, Dalvoy-Hosahalli and Bennavara in the Bowringpet Taluk are also considering to have electric lights.

Some of the Village Panchayets of Mysore, Seringapatam, Mandya and Malvalli Taluks have applied for installing electric lights in their villages (12 in number) and reply is awaited from the Chief Electrical Engineer.

Postal Facilities.

Creation of Postal facilities by the introduction of locked-bag system is engaging the attention of many Village Panchayets and locked-bags have been supplied to some of them.

Supply of Drinking Water by Laying Pipes, etc.

Supply of water by laying down pipes to Palhalli in the Seringapatam Taluk is under consideration, and an estimate for Rs. 9,000 has been received from the Executive Engineer, Water Supply Division, and referred to the Village Panchayets for pointing out the source.

The Village Panchayets of Hirebyle, Guthi, Makondanahalli in the Mudgere Taluk, and Sakrepatna and Sollebyle, Kadur Taluk, have the same matter under their consideration.

A project of supplying water to Sollebyle Village by Hydraulic Pump at a cost of Rs. 3,916 is under consideration, and the Village Panchayet has offered Rs. 500 out of their funds.

Loans to Village Panchayets.

Though cumulatively the funds at the credit of the Village Panchayets are large, yet the resources of the several Village Panchayets are too slender to enable them to undertake early, important and necessary works of permanent improvement. To afford them needful help in this matter, a scheme for advancing loans to Village Panchayets to carry out measures of improvement have been submitted to Government and necessary legislative measures are under their consideration.

Names of Gentlemen who have evinced Conspicuous Enthusiasm and Practical interest in the Administration of the Panchayet.

As during the previous year many non-official gentlemen took keen interest in the working of the Village Panchayets. The names of those who evinced conspicuous intest are shown in the accompanying statement "E."

In the Anekal Taluk of the Bangalore District, Mr. B. Srinivasiengar, Inamdar, who showed great zeal in the working of the Village Panchayet in his Inam village was invested with the powers of an Amildar, under Section 45 of the Village Panchayet Regulation.

It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, that the marginally noted eleven Village Panchayets were awarded medals during the District Conference for good work done.

Yentaganahalli	...	Nelamangala Taluk
Archakarahalli	...	Closepet ,,
Singarajapur	...	Channapatna ,,
Bidalur	...	Devanhalli ,,
Besthamanhalli	...	Anekal ,,
Shiranhalli	...	Kankanhalli ,,
Atmarangi	...	Magadi ,,
Arlamallige	...	Doddballapur ,,
Byatarayanapura	...	Bangalore City
Belakhalli	...	Do
Isthur	...	Hoskote Talu

In the Mysore District also, some Village Panchayets were awarded prizes during the District Conference for good work done.

Village Panchayet Cinema.

With a view to educate the rural population in Sanitation, Modern Methods of Agriculture, Principles of co-operation, etc., the Village Panchayet Cinema purchased last year was sent to the interior of the Chitaldrug, Hassan and Kolar Districts and it attracted crowds of interested spectators. The cost of haulage and working expenses were borne by the Village Panchayets. Government have been pleased in their Order No. L. 2359-60—V. P. 25-29-42, dated 16th September 1930, to continue the establishment for a year more and the Cinema is going round the other districts.

The need for better transportation of the outfit is keenly felt and proposals are under consideration for the purchase of a lorry for the purpose.

General.

A Village Panchayet Court was organised during the Dasara Exhibition of 1930, and exhibits were got from remote parts of the State on subjects of varied interest, and it is hoped that this kind of propaganda work will have great value and leave a permanent impression on the minds of the rural population. The subject of improving the usefulness of the Village Panchayet Court is under consideration.

The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, reports that forty-eight villages of the several taluks of his district have been selected for special attention to convert them into model villages, and instructions have been issued to the Sub-Division Officers and Amildars to take needful action accordingly.

Village Panchayet Conferences were held in the several taluks of the Mysore District except Nanjangud. Exhibitions are reported to have been held in Heggaddevankote, Gundlupet, Mandya and Krishnarajpete Taluks, and a Baby Show at Mandya. Spinning demonstrations were held in Gundlupet. Important subjects and major and minor wants were discussed.

Conferences of Village Panchayets were held in the district and taluk headquarters of the Shimoga District, and important matters were discussed, and deserving Village Panchayets were awarded medals for good work done.

In the Kadur District, a Village Panchayet Conference was held under the presidency of the Deputy Commissioner at Hariharpur on 6th and 7th May 1930. The foundation stone of a Reading Room also was laid. An exhibition was held of good Malnad Products, with great success, and prizes of money and medals were distributed among the deserving exhibits.

Village Panchayet Conferences were also held in other taluk headquarters and important subjects affecting the interests of the Village Panchayets were discussed.

In the District Conference held on 30th June 1930, delegates were present from all parts of the district and subjects of importance were discussed and lectures delivered with the aid of Lantern Slides.

The other Deputy Commissioners have not furnished details about these conferences.

Conclusion.

Now that the scheme has been in operation for over three years, it is desirable to take stock of the position as a whole with a view to note the progress made so far, to see how far the main objects and aims of the Scheme have been clearly kept in view, and to consider the steps to be taken to secure the full benefits of the Scheme.

The period of the first Panchayets having expired, the Panchayets have been reconstituted in seven districts and the reconstitution of the Panchayets in the Chitaldrug District will be taken up shortly. The obligatory taxes have been levied in all the Panchayets while a fair number of them have levied or are taking steps to levy optional tax under Section 37 of the Regulation, mainly, for lighting the villages or providing drinking water facilities to the people. The weekly labour system has also come into vogue in a large number of villages.

Till now the Taluk Officials have necessarily been mainly responsible for the work of constituting Panchayets. Even in the matter of collection of revenue most of the Panchayets failed to exercise their responsibilities satisfactorily, partly owing to their not possessing the necessary knowledge with the result that arrears accumulated heavily and the work of collection had to be entrusted to the Village officials obtaining special sanction of Government therefor. Even as regards the primary duties of holding monthly meetings the Panchayets have not come up to our expectations. As against the minimum number of twelve meetings to be held by them every year, the average number of meetings held has ranged from 2·60 to 4·80. The Panchayets have now a large balance of 28 lakhs at their credit.

Though satisfactory progress has been made by several of the Village Panchayets in regard to the weekly labour, the proportion of villages in which this system has been organised is very small compared to the large number of Panchayets. Further, the accumulation of large balances at the credit of the Panchayets, while there were undoubtedly numerous improvement works to be executed in villages, clearly indicates that much has yet to be done in the matter of studying the urgent needs of the villages, programming for necessary works and getting them executed.

That some of the Village Panchayets have done very good work during this period no doubt augurs well for the future and while the progress made, encourages the hope that they may largely succeed in working out the aims and objects of the Scheme, the number of Panchayets that worked successfully was however, not very large and the progress has not also been on quite systematic lines and in all the necessary directions.

Attention has now to be concentrated on increasing the number of Panchayets to take up work on sound and systematic lines in the future. It is obviously out of the question to attempt it straight away in respect of all the Village Panchayets as on the one hand, the resources of all of them do not permit of such a step and on the other we have not got the requisite staff to undertake this work. The work has therefore to be necessarily limited with due regard to the above conditions.

While it is easy to select the Village Panchayets having resources and other natural advantages, the question of proper agency affords some difficulties.

Till recently there was a special staff of Village Panchayet Inspectors, one for each taluk, who could devote sufficient time to the work of these Panchayets but owing to financial considerations the posts of these Village Panchayet Inspectors have been abolished and such of the Panchayet Inspectors as could not be absorbed in other appointments have been left in the districts at two or three for each district, and the work of orgainsation of Village Panchayets has been entrusted to these officials. It is difficult to expect this small staff to devote the attention that is necessary for the purpose. Being what they are they can at best carry out the instructions given to them in this behalf.

The Amildars and Sub-Division Officers have their hands already full and it will not be possible to expect them to give the necessary and special attention to this work. A certain amount of uniform and continuous attention is absolutely necessary which can be secured only by having at least for the next few years, a special agency in each district, with necessary status and powers working under the immediate guidance of the Deputy Commissioners and the general instructions and supervision of the Revenue Commissioner.

As it may not be possible for some time owing to the present financial position to create special agencies, the only other alternative is to entrust this work of supervising Panchayets to the District Economic Superintendents and hold them responsible for the progress of the movement.

S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Revenue Commissioner.

A.—Statement showing the income of Village Panch[illegible] during 1929

Serial No.	District	House tax	Tax on shops and places of trade or business	Cart tax	Tax on vacant sites and hittals	Other taxes, cesses or rates	License fees	Other fees	Cattle pounds	Fines	Grants and contributions	Other items	Deposits	Advances	Total income	Opening balance	Grand Total	Income of the previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore	*1,17,674	*3,402	*286	*10,341	*542	*13	*12	*5,745	14	*21,591	*9,494	*210	...	181,766	228,080	409,846	1,42,105
2	Kolar	1,25,424	7,582	1,074	10,682	422	9	4,806	6,025	75	23,767	16,462	2,822	1,082	200,232	282,996	483,228	1,78,253
3	Tumkur	1 15.500	8,427	1,306	15,338	154	499	1,357	7,046	59	22,777	18,736	3,757	895	195,840	370,891	566,739	1,69,038
4	Mysore	2,04,493	6,577	3,802	27,129	1,109	112	1,196	2,720	164	32,928	19,422	4,251	1,862	305,760	382,391	688,151	2,27,076
5	Hassan	84,360	2,414	1,141	10,514	45	...	176	4,724	151	13,415	6,642	1,418	225	125,725	210,090	335,817	1,15,909
6	Shimoga	69,478	4,342	1,434	11,286	171	...	253	3,555	116	20,666	7,732	1,403	1,315	121,753	209,183	330,934	1,26,662
7	Kadur	59,431	2,667	918	6.739	2,885	12	2,086	5,367	59	5,166	5,070	56	523	91,180	143,329	184,509	89,961
8	Chitaldrug	1,01,499	7,961	1,005	21,534	1,296	13	492	8,153	5	10,225	12,402	1,864	179	1,66,178	373,008	539,186	1,75,931
	Total ...	8,78,359	43,573	10,966	1,13,313	6,624	658	10,378	43,335	643	1,50,530	95,959	15,281	6,081	13,83,434	21,99,968	35,88,410	12,19,935

NOTE:—(1) *Columns 3 to 15 in the Bangalore District do not include figures for Nelamangala as details have not been furnished for the taluk.
(2) In calculation, amounts more than half rupee are taken as one rupee. Otherwise annas and pies are omitted. Hence slight variations.

B.—Statement showing the details of expenditure in Village Panchayets in the State during 1929-30.

Serial No.	District	Office charges	Collection charges	Conservancy and sanitation	Water supply and maintenance charges	Public works	Medical relief	Lighting charges	Cattle pounds	Other items	Deposits	Advances	Total expenditure	Closing balance	Grand Total	Expenditure for previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore	3,590	3,693	4,521	8,989	52,697	327	2,058	2,034	10,579	125	1,600	90,213	3,19,633	4,09,846	56,156
2	Kolar	5,598	4,780	9,576	14,898	50,600	1,056	1,055	1,921	19,569	1,523	4,733	1,15,309	3,67,919	4,83,228	75,947
3	Tumkur	6,439	4,853	10,272	16,597	47,822	4,998	6,783	1,580	16,856	1,659	3,257	1,28,141	4,45,598	5,66,739	63,486
4	Mysore	4,314	6,133	13,902	2,662	49,734	3,031	1,565	976	24,194	2,221	2,207	1,10,939	5,82,279	6,93,151	78,676
5	Hassan	1.617	2,423	3,901	3,129	27,764	973	946	2,071	5,556	125	414	48,918	2,86,899	3,35,817	36,682
6	Shimoga	2,456	5,143	1.789	8,438	30,978	454	722	1,424	8,036	1,001	3,330	63,762	2,67,172	3.30,934	44,042
7	Kadur	1,782	5,148	2,956	4,147	20,882	32	1,605	1,921	6,198	...	4,160	48,156	1,86,852	2,34,508	29,835
8	Chitaldrug	1,451	8,759	6,827	22,807	68,621	707	5,520	2,144	21,269	3,647	690	1,41,938	3,97,248	5,39,186	66,408
	Total ..	27,247	40,923	53,274	83,665	3,49,098	11,578	20,254	13,871	1,12,252	10,295	20,421	7,42,375	28,51,100	35,88,410	4,51,282

C.—Statement showing the details of balances and investments and custody of closing balances of Village Panchayets in the State during 1929-30.

Serial No.	District	Closing balance				Details of custody of closing balance					
		Deposits	Advances	Other heads	Total	In Government Treasury	In Government Savings Bank	In Postal Savings Bank	With Chairman or Secretary	In other places	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore	...	...	...	3,19,638	...	3,18,798	...	835	...	3,19,638
2	Kolar	...	2,162	3,65,757	3,67,919	6	3,67,221	...	692	...	3,67,919
3	Tumkur	2,507	3,816	4,37,275	4,43,598	...	4,37,275	...	3,816	2,507	4,43,598
4	Mysore	600	5,269	5,76,410	5,82,279	2,067	5,69,698	4,031	5,783	500	5,82,279
5	Hassan	1,924	525	2,84,450	2,86,899	...	2,86,360	...	539	...	2,86,899
6	Shimoga	1,162	2,595	2,63,395	2,67,172	...	2,64,081	...	2,642	449	2,67,172
7	Kadur	1,83,939	897	1,516	1,86,352	10	1,83,939	...	697	1,506	1,86,352
8	Chitaldrug	...	..	...	3,97,248	..	3,97,248	...	...	...	3,97,248
	Total ...	1,90,152	15,264	19,23,803	28,51,100	2,083	28,24,820	4,031	15,104	4,962	28,51,100

D.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of the Village Panchayets for the year 1929-30.

Serial No.	District	Compulsory taxes levied under Section 86				Other taxes, cesses, rates and fees levied under Section 87				Other items				Total			
		Arrears	New demand	Collection including remission	Balance	Arrears	New demand	Collection including remission	Balance	Arrears	New demand	Collection including remission	Balance	Arrears	New demand	Collection including remission	Balance
1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	3 (c)	3 (d)	4 (a)	4 (b)	4 (c)	4 (d)	5 (a)	5 (b)	5 (c)	5 (d)	6 (a)	6 (b)	6 (c)	6 (d)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore	2,47,836	1,53,063	1,59,278	2,41,671	...	9	9	...	...	36,589	36,589	...	2,47,886	1,89,661	1,95,876	2,41,671
2	Kolar	1,08,962	1,34,383	1,44,983	98,362	...	223	223	...	38	51,087	51,079	46	1,09,000	1,85,693	1,96,285	98,408
3	Tumkur	2,41,094	1,87,902	1,40,550	2,88,446	...	609	536	73	...	54,762	54,762	...	2,41,094	2,43,273	1,95,849	2,88,518
4	Mysore	5,22,364	2,55,733	2,46,810	5,91,287	101	...	...	101	602	55,532	55,477	657	5,53,067	3,41,265	3,02,287	5,92,045
5	Hassan	1,66,419	1,19,656	1,00,693	1,85,382	...	36	16	20	...	26,753	26,758	...	1,66,419	1,46,451	1,27,467	1,85,403
6	Shimoga	1,20,570	1,01,832	89,531	1,32,871	65	128	97	96	43,178	20,701	20,701	43,178	1,63,813	1,22,661	1,10,329	1,76,145
7	Kadur	60,345	69,747	78,454	51,638	...	...	...	...	118	21,262	20,113	1,267	60,462	91 009	98,567	52,904
8	Chitaldrug	92,037	1,84,357	1,34,954	1,44,484	...	...	...	...	...	34,225	34,225	...	92,037	2,18,576	1,66 179	1,44,484
	Total ...	15,89,727	12,36,667	10,92,253	17,34,141	166	1,005	881	290	43,936	3,00,916	2,99,704	45,148	16,33,828	15,33,589	13,92,839	17,79,578

STATEMENT E.

Names of gentlemen who have shown conspicuous practical interest in the Administration of Village Panchayets.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

SIDLAGHATTA TALUK.

1.	Mr. Nanjundappa	..	Sadali.
2.	,, Avalareddi	..	do
3.	,, Balakrishnaiya	..	Davarayanahalli
4.	,, Appaiyanna	..	Melur.
5.	,, Aswathanaranaiya	..	Jangamkote.
6.	,, Pemmareddi	..	Dibburahalli
7.	,, Krishnamurthi Rao	..	Doddatekahalli
8.	,, Suryanarain Rao	...	Basettihalli.
9.	,, Devi Reddi	..	Palicherloo.

CHIKBALLAPUR TALUK.

1.	Mr. Veerabhadrappa	...	Kudavathi.
2.	,, Krishna Rao	...	Thammanaikanh
3.	,, Nanjegowda (Member)	..	do
4.	,, Angadi Ramaiya	..	Bommanahalli.
5.	,, Lakshminarayanareddi	...	Hirenagavalli.
6.	,, Patel Venkatareddi	...	do
7.	,, Venkataramaiya	..	Ramapatna.
8.	,, Venkatarayappa	..	Kathenahalli.
9.	,, Patel Gurumurthi.	...	...
10.	,, Nanjegowda	...	Dodmarli
11.	,, Channegowda	...	do
12.	,, Venkatasubbaiya	...	Chikkalagurki.
13.	,, Lakshmanareddi	..	Kavaranahalli.
14	,, Chinnaswami	...	Marasanahalli.
15	,, Byrappa	...	do
16.	,, Srikantaiya	...	Agalgurki.
17.	Patel of Chidachikkanahalli.		
18.	Do Chikkadiganhalli.		
19.	Do Kolavanhalli.		

MYSORE DISTRICT.

MYSORE TALUK.

Mr. Savandiah, Chairman, Vajamangala Village Panchayet.

KRISHNARAJPETE TALUK.

Mr. Narasimhamurty, Chairman, Akkihebbal Village Panchayet.

MANDYA TALUK.

Mr.	Siddegowda,	Chairman	Boodnoor	Village Panchayet.
,,	Do	do	Doddanaikanhalli	do
,,	Kalegowda,	do	Yelechanahalli	do

HUNSUR TALUK.

The Chairman of Arenhalli, Kempalapura, Gavadgere, Kattemalalvadi, Koddamvalu, Heggandur, Bilikere, Bolanahalli, Dollal and Dharmapura Village Panchayets.

MALVALLI TALUK.

The Chairmen of Kalkuni, Kirigaval, Karadkere and Thalagavadi Village Panchayets.

GUNDLUPET TALUK.

Messrs.—1.	Surappa	...	Kabbahalli.
2.	Narayanaswami	...	Therukanambi
3.	Mallappa	...	Hangala.
4.	Subbaraya	...	Kadasoge.
5.	Sivalingaradhya	...	Madahalli.
6.	Puttappa	...	Nenakatte.
7.	Kongallappa	...	Hegganahalli
8.	Vaderappa	..	Padagoor
9.	Vaideswaraiya	...	Hirekati

CHAMRAJNAGAR TALUK.

Mr. M. Subbaramaiyya, Chairman, Chandakavadi.

NAGAMANGALA TALUK.

Chairmen of Palagraher, Bellur, Devalapur and Gollarhalli Village Panchayets.

T.-NARSIPUR TALUK.

1. Mr. Narasimhaiya, Chairman, Mittalavadi.
2. ,. Patel Madappa Binakanhalli.
3. ,, Sarthappa Holesalu

Messrs B. S. Anantharamaiya of Kabbahalli, Venkatsetty and Venkatachalasetty of Gundlupet deserve mention for their propaganda work.

KADUR DISTRICT.

KADUR TALUK.

1. Mr. Nadiga Keshavamurthaiya, Chairman, Sakrepatna.
2. ,, Rangadasegowda do Anegere.
3. ,, Kenchegowda do Dodbuksagara.
4. ,, Ananthaiya do do

TARIKERE TALUK.

1. Mr. S. Venkataramanaiya of Lingadahalli.
2. ,, Mallaiya of Bettadahalli.

MUDGERE TALUK.

1. Mr. Devaraiya Chairman Gonibid.
2. ,, Thammannagowda do Nandipura.
3. ,, Hutchegowda do Makodanahalli.
4. ,, Narasimhapuranik do Ambinakodige.
5. ,, D. B. Venkatasubbajois do Hosnad.

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